# Amusements.

DAY AND EVENING-MARY LOCKWOOD-Mr.C. W. Cheke and a full company. ONE HUNDRED TROUGAND CURIOSI-

THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferson,

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Ninety-

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-THE BLACK CROOK. C. J. Horse. R. Hughes. THIS EVENING-WILD OATS, Mr. Edwin Adams

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BUISLAY FAMILY-GRAND MATINE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienne Ballet Troups.

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING- BEAUTY AND THE BEAUT HARD STRUGGLE. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mesdames Gomeral, Wall, Wilkon and Biand.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GITANILLA-GOW OF THE WYND. Miss
Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Foz. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING-HENRY IV. J. W. Harkett as Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING-THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr.
Frederic Robinson, Mr. Challes Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Miss
Maleline Hearinges, Mrs. John Setton, and others.

THIS EVENING—THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD. M. Hartz, the Highlynist.

### Business Notices.

# HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

MUSHROON INITATIONS.

HOSTETTER'S STONACH BITTERS made their merk in the would than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restoraive grow and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous morkesiss thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile,

HOSTSTERS SITTERS,

the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the discoser resulting from malaria, unwhole-some water, and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; some water, not an innermy claimer innerment. Sever and Ages and as a remedy for Dyspopsis, Liver Complaint, Forer and Ages Goneral Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in in digestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparalion ever advertised or prescribed. From the hume market, to which a few years say they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Tollan, over the whole of South and Central America, Maxico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Anstralia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue HOSTSTER'S BITTERS

HIGH ART is as easily recognized in fashions for the Acrd as in painting or scalpture, and at ORNIN a, No. 513 Broadway, will be found the most superb specimens of taste in every deposit the hat tande that have ever been submitted to the public of GRAYN, No. 513 firsts.

GENTY No. 513 Strandway. TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY-VICTORY HAIR RESTORER.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "He seem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock stitch. — [-] "Judge's Report" at the "Johnst Purk Trick". Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing back kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 70s Broadway. BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for Fall and Winter wear, at HUNT'S, No. 430 Brondway. Largest, cheapest and best as-sortment of custom-made work in the city; also, made to order, at abort notice, FRENCH BOOTS and GATTERS of GAN'S best Paris make, all size.

all sizes.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND STREELAR SILVAR PLAYE SAIRS. Highly crummental, and
warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assertment of lianzers' and
Marchants' Sairs.

Marvin & Co., 255 E'dway, and 721 Chestrutest., Phila.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK,
And the teeth will be write and beautiful as poliched ivery,
John Q. Hill, Worester, Mars. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
For sain by all denighests.

GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dress making and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FERTH, No. 507 Broadway, corner Twontlethest, up stairs.

THE ARM AND LEO, by B. FRANK PALMER, I.L. D. -The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilins. 1.602 Chesinotes, Phila; Asterpi, N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudolent militations of his parents. AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WAR-

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. -Paun-RUPTURE AND HERNIA CURED.—Away with un-comfortable trusses. Poss blets malled free. Dr. E. B. Foots, No. 1,130 Broadway, New York.

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AWAY WITH UNCOMPORTABLE TRUSSES.-Cure for The ruptured. Pamphlet maried free. Address or call upon Dr. E.

The SEER, Supportances, Monthly and Suspensory arranges, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at a Suspensory, No. 345 threadway. MADAME JUNEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT BREART ELEVATOR, id of velop the inferral beauty of the f physiological principles. Depo., No. 200 Canal st. Solidby do THE HOME SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH.

For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned, The Howe Machina Co., No. 650 Broadway, New-York.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the ting used. Sold by Rusuron No. 10 Astor House, and dru

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supporters. &c.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only of No. 2 Vener'st. Lady attendant. enly # No. 2 Veney st. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Bost in the world.

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IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Onever & Baker Shwing Machine Company, No. 485 Broadway.

METCALYE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY instantly

MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE removed to No. 154 Fulo st. Elastic Stockings. Suspenders, Bandases. Supporters, &c.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is now universally accommodated as the finest extant. Try it. Factory. No. 6 Aster House BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world;

tarmiess, reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Dyc-Blac Brown, Genuine signed William A. Barchelon, Sold everywh ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING ACRINE and SUTTONHOLE MACHINE No. 625 Breadway. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. 100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE cheap; in perfect order, as good as new, and warranted for one year. No. 381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

# THE SPRINGFIELD REGATTA.

FULL REPORT OF THE BACES-THE BEST TIME AT THE WORGESTER REGATTA BEATEN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. SPENGFIELD, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1886. The regatta which occurred in this city this afternoon, was witneseed by a very large crowd of spectators, and was successful in every particular. The rain, which fell heavily all the morning, ceased about noon, and at the time of the race the course was in perfect condition and the water still and smooth. For the six cared race, three boats were entered, all from this city, as follows: J. W. Dickinson-J. O'Neil stroke; H. K. Baker-Thomas King stroke; J. F. Tapley-S. Hierch stroke. The first prize of \$200 was won by the

former in 20 minutes and 18 seconds, and the second of \$100 by the second in 20 minutes and 49 seconds. The single wherry race of two miles was contested by Joshus Ward, Thomas F. Doyle, John McKeil and Walter Brown, and won by Ward in 15 minutes and 59 seconds. McKeil won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and

# New Dork Daily Tribung.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

UNION MEETINGS.

Tuceday, Sept. 25.
FREDONIA (The. Hon. HRA HARRIS,
WESTFILLD, Gen. STEWART L, WOODFORD,
Wednesday, Sept. 26, (Sodiers Convention
JAMESTOWN) (Gen. STEWART L, WOODFORD,
STEWART L, WOODFORD,
STEWART L, WOODFORD,
STEWART L, WOODFORD, Theredop, Sept. 21.
OLBAN, The Hop. IRA HARRIS,
Gen STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Friday Sept. 28.
Hornellsville, The Hon IRA HARRIS,
Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Monday, Sept. 24.

LATIMER HALL BROOKLYN.—The Hop. HORACE GREELET,
TOMPKINSVILLE.—Dt. E. O. SIDNEY. TORPKINSVILLE.-Dr. R. O. SIDNEY.

FREDON'A.-The Hon. IRA HARRIS.
WESTFIELD.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
BINGHABTON.-Gen. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK.
Wednesday. Sept. 26.

[The Hon. IRA HARRIS.
JAMESTOWN.[GD. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Thersday, Sept. 77.
OLEAN. Gec. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Friday, Sept. 25.
Honnflavill Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Hennington. Dr. R. O. Sydney.
Hennington. JOH. R. O. Sydney.

HOWELD JOHN O. MOTT, est. Monday, Oct. L. ATIMER HALL, BROOKLYN-dien, STEWART L. WOODFORD, RIVERRARD-Gen, STEWART L. WOODFORD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverts fatended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a suscessive but specification to the contract of this conflict of the contract of the Truncian Communications.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. Now ready, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; \$40 per 1.000. When less than 5 copies are ordered by Mail

SEND 2 cents ADDITIONAL FOR POSTAGE. THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2.

Number two of the The Tribune Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Conven

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 3 Will be issued to-morrow. "It will contain: The Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress and

ow in process of adoption by the States, Henry Ward Beecher's two Political Letters and Horace Greeley's in reply, with the Plymouth Church Letter to Mr. Beecher. Price 3 cents. 620 per 1.000. WHEN LESS THAN 5 COPIES ARE SENT BY MAIL, SEND 2 CERTS ADDITIONAL

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The following are a few of the letters received on ANOTHER BUNDRED FROM CAPT. BALL.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 18.—I include check for one hundred more copies of The Weikly Thinking for the campaigh. Pease send fifty to L. C. Curtis, Due Park, and fifty to Capt Exra Prime, Huntington, More will be wanted.

Yours in true faith, Thomas J. Hall.

President of the Huntington Union Club.

President of the Huntington Union Club.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sopi. 11.—I inclose \$2, for which
end me the amount in your "Campaign" Tanutums. I wish
o distribute them among the bitter "Secesh" here, and a
ending club, partially composed of fossil Conservatives,
ould I afford more it should be cheerfully sent. If you could
end me any other Building of the sent of the send me any other Rudical at other good campaign documents.

I will freely distribute them to all—"Secesh," Northerners.
Conservatives and Radicals. The latter, alast how few.
May you have abundant success in your noble efforts for "Impartial Suffrage." Ever yours in the good work.

Nelson R. Scovet.

Acting Cashier Branch Freedmen's Savings and Trust Co. KEYPORT, N. J., Sept. 18.-Keyport is alive to what goins on; she therefore wants you to send 113 more copie f Thu Wrinker Trimung for the Campaign in addition to the cordered by friend Mayouver, making 125 in all, for which 12 ordered by friend Mayouver, End inclosed \$33 39.

R. Ognes, P. M., and Ettas Force.

R. OGDEN, P. M., and ELIAS FORCE.

STONY POINT, Sept. 12.—Inclosed please find twenty dollars (#20). Send me its worth in weekly Campaign papers for distribution farough this benighted portion of Rocking County. We think they may possibly early conviction to some (political) sinners hearing at all events the experiment shall be tried. Respectfully, &c., PROF TOMENS.

Direct to me at Flora Fails P. O. Rockland Co. New York.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 19, 1866.-Inclosed please find ELIZABETH, Sept. 19, 1866.—Inclosed phrase find the many figures of the property of the property of the property of the property of the latter and Elizabeth Port, making 200 of the former and 100 of the former and 100 of the former and 100 of the latter 300 in all. The work goes on nicely; there is sep feeling among the people. The Herald, which is considered the best excated cook we have among us shows that the find is shifting and that the Equincular the set in, and The bases in a vain attempt to go about before the storm, has assed stops and is finitering in the wind, with a fair chance of ving ashore. It aimed to lead the Democratic party, but has addenly found itself in the rear, where it is trips to hold fast

New-York, Sept. 19.—Dear sir, seeing a com-numication from Mr. Scovel, Besufort, S. C., resulting \$2 for our Campaione Tunnuse, and stating he could not send acre, I inclose you two dollers more for this same object, to he same address. From a widow lady, one of the first to labor here for the establishment of an industrial school in 1801.

PORTVILLE, Sept. 15.—Inclosed please find \$10 to make my clob up to 100 copies. I find 60 will not answer the demands of the public and it does begin to look more favorable that equal rights and justice to all will prevail. Yours truly.

Colton, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, Sept. 17-COLTON, St. Lawring to the property of the Campaign The Campaign Themese. Your sympathy with freedom and Irish liberty against Secessionism and tyrainy has broken the chains of modern democracy in many instances here.

Yours respectfully.

MONTBOSS, Pa. Sept. 17.—Inclosed find check for the parties of the

LAKE HOPATONG, N. J., Sept. 19.—I inclose my check on Marine bank for \$15. Please send me, to Draker ville Station, 50 copies Castraias Thibuse, for circulation is this section of "Jack Rogers a District." Yours test.

HENRY T. CAUEN.

NEWARK, Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 19.—Herewith ind draft for \$20, to pay for 60 copies Weeker Trimuxe three months. This may be added to the list 1 sent for last Sater ay. Truly yours,

J. H. Perscott.

months. This may be added to the list I sent for the carriage.

A. Truly yours,

PENNINGTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Inclosed please find our check for thirty (\$30) dollars, for which send The Sent-Weekly Tribune directed as above. The subscribers are all new onces, as you may perceive, most of whom have hitherto been taking The N. Y. These, but with which they, in common with all the Loputlicans with whom I am sequanted, are very much dissatisfied, not to say disparted, and would like Massers. Raymond & Co. (and particularly T. W) to see that having the facts, they think themselves capable of judging for themselves, and are not to be Mised by such flinely and sophistical arguments as they have been treating us to of late. I shall endease or to obtain more subscribers, as I have opportunity, who will be permitted to come in on the same terms as the above, as I understand.

TERMS.

We recover an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

We propose an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE identical in size and contents with the regular edition,) which we will supply to all Subscriptions received prior to October 1, on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on the receipt of the

PATABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
All friends of the cause are invited to form Clubs.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassgu-st. New-York.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT-"Its Official History"-is a document just issued at THE TRIBUNE Office, which we ask help to put into the hands of several millions of our countrymen. It contains, we believe, every official dispatch and report, pro and con, which elucidates the terrible tragedy of August 30, and is in fact that dark page in our National history illuminated by the pens of Andrew Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Baird,

On the inside pages of our issue of to-day is an nteresting account of The Jewish Holidays; Our Public Charities; Public Humanity; Property Assessment; Board of Health; Police Reports; New Publications; Commercial Matters and Market Reports.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention adjourned yesterday, after appointing delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, and electing Col. McKeon of Saratoga as President. This State meeting was as large as the entire Cleveland Convention, and far more influential.

Mr. Vallandigham, in a recent speech, asserted that Major-Gen. Jno. Ewing, jr., who figured before the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention, was the author of the terms of Sherman's treaty with Johnson, and that the President had confessed to him (Vallandigham) that he had never acted, and did not intend to act with the Republican-Union party. We cannot say that either of these revelations is astounding, nor are we the least surprised that Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Ewing, jr., make Vallandigham their confessor.

With the Rebels who have sincerely repented rebellion, Mr. Johnson's plan is extremely unpopular, for none know better than they its evils. Mr. Botts, in his speech at Paterson, N. J., quoted a letter from a distinguished officer in the Rebel army, which bore carnest testimony to the hatred of the Union still cherished by the leaders of treason, and the criminal folly of giving them again the power they forfeited. We print this letter elsewhere, and trust its warnings will be heeded.

WILLIAM S. LINCOLN-who has just been nominated for Congress in the Binghamton district-is a capable, excellent man, and true as steel; and yet we cannot help regretting that Mr. Hotchkiss is superseded. He has been one of the firmest and truest members of the House; and the fact that he is now serving out his second term seems to us no reason for displacing him. Depend on it, our State must upset this fashion of giving every County its "turn," and dismissing each member after four years' faithful service, before she can have her due weight in Congress.

The Union State Convention of North Carolina, which met yesterday at Raleigh, expressed the opinion of 25,000 loyal citizens of the State in unanimously accepting the Constitutional Amendment, and declaring its full confidence in Congress. From the tone of the sense of the North Carolina papers we had reason to expect that an attempt would be made to commit the Convention to Mr. Johnson's policy, but it has chosen a wiser course. Alfred Dacken, who was nominated for Governor, has pledged himself to support the Constitutional Amendment. North Carolina has endured enough from Gov. Worth and Mr. Johnson's policy, and will, we hope, repudiate both by the election of Mr. Dacken.

## A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The present Constitution of our State, along with many objectionable and mischievous features, has one very good one. It is embedied in a provision that the electors shall, at the annual election held every twentieth year after its adoption, be enabled to vote directly for or against the call of a fresh Constitutional Convention. In other words: It is an integral part of our State Constitution that the people shall, every twentieth year, be distinctly afforded an opportunity to revise and improve it if they see fit. Whatever changes may hereafter be made, we trust this provision will be perpetuated.

We urge every elector to vote next November for a Convention; and not merely to vote for it, but take eare beforehand that ballots for it are generally provided, and that active, influential men are pledged to distribute them. Our present Constitution sadly needs overhauling. The long arrearages of untried (at least, undecided) cases in the Court of Appeals, involve a practical denial of justice. Men are dying in poverty and need because their houest dues are refused them by reason of the failure of that Court to dispose of cases appealed to it years ago. There must be fewer cases appealed, and these must be disposed of with greater celerity. We suggest, with deference to the bar, a reduction of the number of opeal Judges from eight to four, with a provision that three only of these shall form a court for the trial of causes; so that each judge in turn shall have a fourth of his time to himself, unless death or disability should temporarily reduce the number available to three. If more than one should at any time be disabled. let the Governor designate one or more of the Supreme Court Justices to serve pro tem. as Judge of Anneals.

The election of judges in our cities, especially of police magistrates, is a fearful blunder. The thieves, ruffians, blacklegs, keepers of dens of infamy, and other natural enemies of law and morality, now virtually select their own prosecutor and their own judges. As a natural consequence, not one of every three felons in our City is ever brought to trial; and half those clearly guilty who are tried escape conviction. As there are more who suffer from this arrangement than profit by it, we hope to change it in revis-

ing our Constitution.

A death-blow to lobby influence and to corrupt legislation is the most urgent want of our time. That blow will be given by enlarging the membership of either House. Our present Senate consists of 32 and our Assembly of 128 members-together, 160-no more than we chose when our population was less than half-perhaps less than a fourth-of its present amount, and when the enormous sums now won or lost by legislation were not even dreamed of. We should have a Senate of 75 members, and an Assembly of at least 301. The number should in any case be odd, so as to preclude the vexations and permeions dead-lock of a tie in organizing. But we shall never eradicate the poison of corrupt, mercenary influences in legislation till we have very largely increased the

number of our legislators. The legislation of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania is chronically, notoriously, scandalously venal; while that of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts is otherwise. We never yet heard it even charged that a bill was passed, a U. S. Senator elected, in a New-England State, by the shameful, perilous use of money. Yet human nature is the same in New-England as in the Middle States; mercenary, unprincipled men get into office on all sides; and no man was more likely than a Down-Easter to gripe a half-dollar (when there were half dollars) so tightly as to make the cagle scream. But a New-England Legislature is a miniature mass meeting-too numerous to be "seen" by a lobby-king. Even were not the divisor uncomfortably large, it would hardly be possible to buy a majority in such a body. The requisite "transactions" would be too numerous, would require too many agents, and take too much time. John Quincy Adams, as the ripe conclusion of

withholding the payment of bounties for political pur- Mr. Phillips is the daring and earnest exponent, we recognize in his nomination a popular choice as significant in its way as that of John Stuart Mill in England. There is no good reason why we should not have in Congress our most intellectual men. Legislation will not suffer from any accession of enlightened thinkers, however radical. We heartily wish Mr. Phillips could learn to judge more charitably those who seek ends identical with his own by somewhat different means-we apprehend that his uncharitable judgments and bitter words may now prevent his election-yet we hail the sending to Congress of men of his caliber and independence as a public gain, and would therefore gladly chronicle his election.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The telegraph informs us that a Southern Bishop and another person recently visited the prisoner of state confined in Fortress Monroe, and tendered him their best efforts for his release; but that Mr. D. responded that he had given up all hope of speedy liberation; while his counsel had been told by the President that he would probably be tried on charges pending against him before a civil and also before a military tribunal.

This reminds us that his case went over last Spring at Richmond to October; which is now very near at hand.

We cherish no ill feeling toward this prisoner; while, on the other hand, he is a stranger to us, whom we have never been tempted either to love or admire. That he has played an important part makes no difference in our view. He is just a man, after all, and in good part the creature of circumstances, as most men are. That some have wanted to hang him "on a sour apple-tree," while others have done us like honor, is quite immaterial. But we do feel that the Government of our country is disgracing itself by its treatment of this prisoner-that it ought to have brought him to trial long since, and let him know his fate-that it is playing a shabby, shuffling, cowardly part with regard to him-that it should either retract its charge of assassination or have him indicted and tried thereon according to law -that keeping him in prison untried, and not even attempting to bring his case to issue, is diffusing an impression at the South that the Government dare not try him for fear of damaging developments and a discomfiting verdict. In short, if there was ever a case mismanaged, to the peril of momentous public interests, it is, in our view, that of the United States against Jefferson Davis; and it is a high misdemeanor in some one to permit it to drag on in this miserable

All this-most of it, at any rate-we have urged already-perhaps more than once-and, as no good has been effected, we might as well have said nothing Some exceedingly smart people think capital may be made for or against Andrew Johnson by letting this game go on. We feel that it should be stopped at once-that the prisoner should be arraigned forthwith on the most damaging charge that can be maintained against him-that he should be promptly and fairly tried thereon-and that all talk of punishing or pardoning him should be forborne till the verdict shall have been rendered. There seem to be persons today who dissent from these views; but does any one imagine that there can be a question, twenty years hence, as to their soundness and importance!

# " COERCING " STATES.

The World professed throughout to support the War for the Union, and always acted in direct antagonism to its professions. So now, with reference to that clause in the Address of the Union National Committee, which says:

"Consider how niterly silent and blank is the Federal Con-stitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their dis-comfiture."

Whereupon, says The World:

The statement which we have put in Italies is remarkable ton the score of its truth-for its truth cannot be successful. not on the sected which we have put in fanics is remarkable, it controverted—but remarkable on account of the source from which it, at this late day, emanates. It is precisely the doctrine, on that subject, of Prevident Buchatan's instranmal message, precisely the point of that part of the fibrange against which the whole Regulation press of that day raised such a recounding chorus of obloquy. The Constitution being already such a resounding chorus of obloquy. The Constitution being already such a resounding chorus of obloquy. The Constitution being already such a resounding chorus of obloquy. The Constitution being a first and bleak in regard to the treatment of insurrections, but as, by the formal, the official confession of the Republican party, the Constitution grants no power to deal with insurgent State, it follows that the assumption by Corgress to deal with them is a sheer nourpation."

-We cannot see how The World's premises justify its conclusion. The Constitution, it is agreed, is silent and blank touching the treatment of insurgent States-which proves, says The World, that "the Constitution grants no power to deal with insurgen States," O no! that is a horse of another color! The Constitution does not contemplate a conspiracy Those who desire the absolute safety of the Republic of ten or a dozen States to destroy the Union, and are "passionate." Those who would make a reasonahence falls to make express provision for that contin- | ble provision for the future are "prejudiced." Those spiracy must be passively allowed to take the Union by the throat, capture and garrison its fortresses, seize and empty its sub-treasuries, and devote its customhouses to the collection of imposts levied by it on the products of the non-conspir-States. There is abundant authority given in the Constitution for resisting such a conspiracy with such weapons, and in such force, as may be required to overcome it. The provisions that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," which it cannot de if such conspiracy is allowed to triumph-that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States. which shall be made in pursuance thereof, \* shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in he Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding "-that Congress shall have power

"to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasion" - the exress inhibition-"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation "-nay, even the stipulation that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States' -each and all, with several others, emphatically negative The World's and Mr. Bachanan's suicidal assumption. Among the powers granted to the power to exist, and to cause its authority be respected over the entire territorial area of our country-alike over that portion of it which has been erected into States, and that portion which is distinguished as the Territories. The "power to deal with insurgent States" results inevitably from the fact that they are insurgent, and that Congress is clothed with authority to call out the Militia "to execute the laws of Union," and "suppress insurrections." No power is specifically con ferred on Congress by the Constitution to erect a Capitol; yet who doubts the legality of such erection? Rigid old John Robertson of Virginia, who died while a Representative in Congress, protested, with his dying breath, against being laid in the Congressional cemetery, because he could find no warrant for such cemetery in the Constitution. We respect his fidelity to a cherished conviction; but the country has outgrown the narrow teachings of the Virginia abstractionists. The Constitution is "utterly silent

son "never deserted a principle," we suppose Congress has become entirely too Conservative for him.

The Texas Legislature, through the action of the Committee on Federal Relations, has respectfully returned to the Government the Constitutional Amendment, declining its further consideration. The ground assigned is thus expressed in the report: Article thirteen, sections one and two, have the honor to re-

Article thirteen, sections one and two, have the scale. Apport as follows:
The people of Texas, in Convention assembled, have already, by their ordinance, acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States; in which Constitution the above-named article thirteen is embraced, as part of the same; the courts of law so hold and administer said article thirteen. This Legislature has no authority in this matter; any action on the same would be surplusage, if not intrusive.

The Committee, therefore, ask to be excused from the further consideration of the same; and they herewith respectfully return the communication of the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States.

### WHICH CONGRESS?

The Hon. E. B. Washburne, in Illinois, having been invited to meet his Johnsonite competitor, Mr. Thomas J. Turner, in a public discussion, opens battle at once with a bomb-shell. Mr. Turner advises his opponent that he has been nominated by "a National Union Convention," whereupon Mr. Washburne exets the following capital test:

acts the following capital test:

"Before accepting your invitation, I wish to know from you what Congress you are a candidate for? If you are a candidate for the Congress to be composed of Northera Copperheads and Southern Rebels, which it is semi-officially proclaimed that President Johnson is to recognize, to the exclusion of the constitutional Congress of the United States, then I desire to say that I am not a candidate for any such Congress, and that I do not propose entering into a canvass for any office for which I am not a candidate.
"If, on the other hand, you will certify to the people of this district that you are a candidate for the legal and constitutional Congress of the United States, and for a member of that House of Representatives for the Fortieth Congress which shall be called to order, according to the established precedent, by the Clerk of the present House, and to which no member shall be admitted without taking the "fron-clad oath" of loyality, and that you will repudiate the illegal and revolutionary Congress which President Johnson proposes to with great pleasure."

Mr. Washburne's test might be generally applied throughout the canvass. The people will not fail to see, either by the silence or open commission of the President's friends, how far they approve his programme of usurpation as officially threatened and oreshadowed. Which Congress? Choose!

#### TAKING THINGS FOR GRANTED. Gen. Dix is a man for whom we sincerely desire to retain our respect, notwithstanding his gross blunder

of falling into bad company; but while he is content

o remain in the same boat with Copperheads un-

blushingly unrepentant, and with semi-repentant

Rebels, he must of necessity resort to a sophistry for which we can have no respect at all. Of this, at the Union-square meeting, he gave us a specimen brick, which does not convey a favorable notion of his idea of a reconstructed edifice. He complained that the Republican party "still keeps up a war of passion and of prejudice with unmitigated bitterness, although all resistance to the public authority has long since ceased." This accusation puts a large majority of Gen. Dix's fellow-citizens upon the defensive, and compels discussion, however willing they may be to avoid it. The comfortable theory of Gen. Dix finds no warrant in the facts. The murders of Memphis and of New-Orleans throw over his millennial fancies an air of grim and untimely playfulness. There is fresh blood upon his olive branches, and the groans of persecuted men mingle with his fively congratulations. Treason, it is true, has changed its tactics, and, beaten in a public war, is now fain to content itself with private hostilities; but Gen. Dix, as a statesman, must know that it was in this way the Rebellion began, and that in this way it may begin again. A gentleman who undertakes to lecture his follow citizens upon the du-ties of moderation, should at least read the newspapers; and we take it for granted that Gen. Dix is cognizant of the fact that "resistance to the public anthority" has not "ceased," we will say in Platte County, Missouri, nor in the somewhat important State of Texas; that disaffection, wherever it dares to display itself, has lost nothing of its hitterness and intensity; that the practical disloyalty of the South is still encouraged by that theoretical disloyalty of the North, of which Gen. Dix's new associates are the earnest champions; and that, even in this city. newspapers calling themselves respectable, are not ashamed to hiut at two Congresses, and at the anarchy which the desperate measures of desperate men would assuredly entail for a longer or shorter period upon States is, every day, proclaiming his unrestrained carnest. The management declare, however, that the ostility to the Representatives of the people, that Gen. Dix would have the Republican party blinded. who decline to trust their lives and fortunes to the mercy of avowed enemies are guilty of "unmitigated | bitterness," We are not to be Christian patriots, with a sufficient degree of feresight and prudence, but Christian idiots, fawning upon false-hearted traitors, and affectionately kissing the hands of murderers and ncendiaries. A religion commanding such a limitless fatuity would forbid the exercise of any human government whatever. It would have kept Gen.

Dix out of the army, or at least reduced him to the sition of a nurse in the hospitals. It is worse than useless to confound the reasonable expectations of the nation with their partial and unsatisfactory fulfillment. It is dangerous to pretend perfect and fraternal accord. It is childish to urge nat we have nothing more to do but to slide simply ack to old relations, remembering nothing, learning othing, and changing nothing. This would be to make the war as purposeless and as profitless as the duels of school-boys or the rencounters of village scolds; if would be to take out of the contest all its historic dignity, and to reduce it to the level of widespread waste and meaningless murder. We shall omplexion, who owe to it allegiance, shall be sure of its protection; when a man in South Carolina shall have no more political weight than a man in New-York; when those who have forfeited their public the Federal Government by the Constitution is rights shall sink into the public insignificance which they have merited, and shall cease to disturb the peace of the land by insolent threats or by claims at once puerile and impertinent; and when the States lately in avowed rebellion shall sensibly acquiesce (as they have not yet done) in what Gen. Dix calls "the altered condition of their domestic relations."

The Evening Post says:

"The object and use of a Constitution is to guard the mi-ority against intolerable oppression from a majority."

Well: suppose "a Constitution" to vest in part of a people a close monopoly of power, leaving a majority n some cases, a minority in others, the unprotected serfs and vassals of that self-constituted aristocracywhat then?

This country has been the arena of a powerful, desperate, bloody revolutionary struggle to increase the ower and enlarge the dominion of a woman-selling ristocracy. By the blessing of God, the conspirators have been routed and overthrown. We mean to make Brown, and won by Ward in 15 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$75 in 16 minutes and 30 seconds between the second of \$100 in 21 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$150 in 21 minutes and 50 seconds between the second of \$100 in 21 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$150 in 21 minutes and 50 seconds between the second of \$100 in 21 seconds. McKail won the second prize of \$150 in 21 minutes and 50 seconds between the second of \$100 in 21 seconds. McKail

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

RISTORI IN MEDEA. Medea! shade of Euripides, is it not fame enough for a

espected classic like yourself that though 2,200 years ago the eighty-seventh Olympiad marked your "Medea" down to number three, adorning the brows of your stalwart rivals, Euphorion and Sophocles, with the laurels you so eagerly craved-is it not fame enough to know that down the vista of these many centuries the work of your brain has sped, has found interpretation in living languages as well as dead, and in this Christian year of 1866 has been electrified into new life, in a new world, by the genius of Adelaide Ristori ? Be content old Greek; we thank you and not Legoure, nor Mon! tanelli, nor even Thomas Williams, for the dramatic at which we supped to-night. You are the head and front of all our feastingyou are the Cesar unto which the things that are Cæsar's shall be rendered. Legonvé felt the power of your ideal "Medea," and put your soul into a French body for the incomparable Rachel. "Not so," said the great actress; "I'll not accept your tragedy. Horrors such as teem in this embodiment of Greek mythology can find no place upon the modern stage. Put away your manuscript." And Legouvé, repulsed by the priestess of the French theater, bided his time, until there came to Paris in 1855 one who was great enough to be called Rachel's rival. The Italian who dared to personate Alfieri's "Myrrha" could not scruple at the deeds of "la terribil Medea," and quickly there was found an apt translator in Joseph Montanelli, whose Italian version of the French play does honor to Legonvé as well as to himself.

Need the argument of Medea be told again? Has it not been read in classical dictionaries-if not in Greek-by every play-goer that ever went to school? Liberty is taken with mythology, it is true, such as fiction calls poetical license; but the dramatis personse are the same; and whether Medea be deserted in barbarous regions rather than at Corinth; whether Creon's daughter be known as Glauce or Crensa; whether Medea have two children or more; and whether they be called Mermerus and Pheres, or Lycaon and Melanthus, "What's in a name?" Mythology, that realm of liberties, need have no better fate than history with which Shakespeare has played such mad pranks. Have we not seen, too, an English version of Medea? a dreary, heavy spectacle, the recollection of which is an incubus of drapery, stilts, in sandals, many shricks and much elbowing, a Medea of Fenian extraction, with here and there a flash of something akin to genius, that made you sigh that such good material had not made a better artist? "Ah, the little more and how much it is:

#### The little less and what world's away." Remembering that picture, let us look on this. Yes,

New-York is really experiencing a sensation. You feel it in the air as you approach the theater-it bursts upon you fully as a calcium light-one of Mr. Grau's marvelous concep tions and makes its brighest apology for the wretched state of the weather. Is it significant of the rising of a new and dazgling sun in the dramatic firmament? In truth, America needs reformation, Speriamo, And the entrance! All is ostle and hurry-" books of the" opera ! No, not exactly; yet it is the Academy of Music, with the singing left out. French, German and Italian make your ears ring with the memory of other lands, and you wonder whether New-York has not crossed the Atlantic and sat down in Paris. Ah! But the interior of the theater brings one back to one's native land. This is not the architecture of the Boulevards. Yet, though our sins are many, what has New-York done that we should be afflicted with another amusing failure. Sure it is in an architectural Switzerland we are now, where an avalanche of galleries threatens to overwhelm an over-confiding parterre. You hold your breath for fear of the catastrophe, but it comes not, nor will it; still there is the sensation, and as sensation goes vastly beyond fact, the Theatre Francais may very decidedly be pronounced far other than a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The audience! 'Tis all our ancy painted it. Fashion crowds the balcopy in januty Newport has returned home to give the Trugic Queen a fitting welcome-prima donne, literateurs and artists sit in state, locking unutterable things. How much they understand of Italian; how much hey love dramatic art, and long for a worthy exponent of it, is not for us to say. All New-York is there in fine feathers and flutter; and Ristori will appear before the best intellect that this commercial city can furnish. The overture from Norma; a fitting introduction, and

then the curtain rises. Act 1. Before a statue of Diana, who wears a very low comedy smirk, appear Creon, Orpheus and Jason, the first not good, the last exceedingly bad, the second doing all in his power to redeem the short-comings of his associates. Cesare Ristori is a conscientious actor, looking so much like Madame Ristori as to warrant the nation. It is to this unsatisfactory and dangerous our supposing him to be a brother. His school, though condition of affairs, while the President of the United ultra-Italian, is good, his action is graceful, his manner vivid recollection, is far from true. We will wait, nevertheless, for the developments of the future Creuza enters! A pretty Italian girl of small dramatic espacity, who fails to do justice to a really excellent part. You watch, instead, that very humble personage "The Nurse," who is as beautiful a picture as we have seen upon the stage for many a day. Indeed, she brings back Raphael's Mademas. Nothing could be more pictures que than her costume, and her face embodies the true Roman type, yet beaming with more than the ordinary Roman intelligence. Little as Virginia Casati did, she did that little well, and we are indebted to her for an unusual sensation-that of seeing a minor part excellently filled.

Scene IV. Ristori appears on the hills above, carrying and leading her children in the attitude made so familia by photography. Yes, it is she, and the audience welwelcomed by audiences to whom she is known, but still her reception is sufficiently hearty to set the artist at her ease and assure her of America's good will. But we have seen Ristori act Medea betterwe have seen her when there was not more when she displayed more tenderness, more abandon. Once or twice to-night Ristori was simply Ristori; Meden was forgotten and the gudience remembered. Careless as America is in things artistic, there are still those who o be her best, and show the new world what it is finds

greatest favor in the old. Ristori's presence is noble, and as she salutes Creuza, we are inclined to exclaim with her, "Qual suon di voce!

qual fronte regale! Lo reina nell'esule traluce." Her

voice is wonderfully beautiful, fresh and round as that of extreme youth, and so well modulated as to charm cars to which the Italian lauguage is a mystery. Her figure mposes, and her face, though far from being tragic ideal, s expressive and sympathetic. You like the woman through the artist.

And now, at this early hour, when Medea is still a ka-

leidoscopic vision, with one "point" so woven into an-other that anything like proper criticism becomes a trpographical impossibility, what shall be said of the ac: 0 s? Is she great in "Medea?" Yes. She has all that goe: to make up a fine actress. She is great, but not consummate. She is worlds in advance of any woman on the American or English stage. She is a noble actress without being a perfect artist. She does not do things so well that you are ready to exclaim for joy, "Nothing could be better!" Here is a moment she had failed to make the most of; there is a situation which should have brought tears - yet, though deeply interested, the tears came not. Here is a point that required subtles expression, there was one that called for concentrated passion. You feel all this-or at least we did, and while murmuring "brava," made the mental reservation now expressed. Yet Ristori's poses were oftentimes raid, and at the conclusion of the first act she was called before the curtain by hearty rounds of applause. The second act was less effective, yet at its conclusion there came a call, but less spontaneous than the first. It was at the termination of the tragedy, however, when the infuriated Medea stood before the altar of Saturn, with her murdered children at her feet, and Jason, with the multitude transfixed by her malediction and her pose, that Ristori rose to her full hight and wrung from

her audience the most heartfelt recognition of the night. Is Ristori, then, a success ! Most decidedly, if merit alone be necessary; most decidedly, if the American people realize that art, as well as politics, deserves the thoughtful attention of the noblest minds. Thus do we leave Ristori, until time shall have given us the opportunity of more glaborate criticista